Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XVLI:] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1835. [No. 2,537.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay having granted letters of administration of the Goods Chattels rights and credits of S. J. G. FALCONER, late a Captain in the Corps of Artillery, on their Bombay Establishment deceased, to WILLIAM FENWICK Esq., as the Registrar of the said Court, limited to the collection of assets within the jurisdiction of the said Court, and to the payment of the debts and otherwise protecting the property of the deceased, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 19th day of November 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

NOTICE.

THE English School for the education of native youth connected with the Scottish Mission in Bombay, will be removed from *Ambrolie*, to *Military Square*, in the Fort, on the 1st of December when Mr. W. H. PAYNE will commence his labours as teacher. Applications for admittance may be made at the School, or to the Rev. Mr. WILSON, or either of the Chaplains of the Scotch Church, at their own houses,

Bombay, 28th November, 1835.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary at the Committee Room, Byculla, for messing the children in that Asylum, for a period of one year, commencing from 1st December next. Conditions and Table of Messing to be had on application.

No Tender will be received after the 21st day of November instant.

SOCIEDADE D'EDUCACAO EM BOMBAIM.

FAZ se saber pelo presente, que propostas fechadas em Carta, se hão de receber pelo Secretario em Baicullá, onde o Committè se ajunta, para dar mesa ás criançáo, pelo tempo de um anno, commeçando des de 1 de Dezembro seguinte. As condições e a qualidade da mesa se podem saber no mesmo logar.

Nahuma Proposta se hão de receber depois do 21 d' Novembro corrente.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 28th Novr., 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... „ 2
Interest Bonds..... „ 2
Bills of Lading..... „ 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... „ 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

*Gazette Office, 28th Novembe*r, 1835.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.

EXPRESSLY fitted out for Passengers the most splendid Bombay Teak built Ship "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Honorable Company, C. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here in early January next, and will have an early dispatch, having a Surgeon attached, plans of her spacious and most splendidly fitted up Cabins may be seen, or to be had on application at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE in the Fort.

This vessel may call at Malabar Coast either for Freight or Passengers, provided sufficient inducement is offered to do so.

Bombay, 28th November, 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MALABAR," 650 tons, WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander, will be dispatched on the 2nd January, carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Building's, 28th November, 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MARQUIS OF HASTINGS," JOHN CLARKSON, commander, will be dispatched on 10th January. Carries a Surgeon. Plans of her accommodations may be had at the Office of Messrs. McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG, AND CO.

Bombay, 28th November, 1835.

FORT WILLIAM.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,

THE 9TH NOVEMBER 1835.

The following Act, passed by the Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, on the 9th November, 1835, is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. XIX. of 1835.

Be it enacted, that it shall be competent for the Governor in Council of Bombay to appoint the Assistant Judge of the Zillah Court of Poonah, to be Assistant to the Agent for Sirdars in the Deckan, and it shall be competent to the Agent for Sirdars, to refer to his Assistant, Original Suits against Sirdars for amounts not exceeding 5,000 rupees—and in the trial of such Suits, the Assistant shall follow the same rules which are now applicable to the Agent; and every Decree of the Assistant shall be open to an Appeal to the Agent within (30) thirty days from the date of the Decree and every decision of the Agent on such Appeal shall be open to a Special Appeal under the Provisions of Chapter XXII Regulation IV. of 1827, of the Bombay Code, to the Governor in Council, or to the Sudder Adawlut, according as the rank of the Sirdar may subject him to the jurisdiction of either authority, provided such last mentioned Appeal shall be brought within (90) ninety days after the date of the Decree of the Agent.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following notification issued by the Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 21st of October last.

NOTIFICATION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
THE 21ST OCTOBER 1835.

The following extracts of the letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, in the financial department, dated the 27th May 1835, are published for general information:—

Para. 4th. In considering what further measures can be taken upon this subject, we have adverted to our despatch dated the 5th March 1828, and we now authorize the payment in India of the annuities to civil servants, who after becoming annuitants, may wish to reside there; such payment to be made in cash in India, at the rate fixed by the regulations of the fund.

9th. We take this occasion to observe, that, entrusted as the several local governments are, with the important duty of fitly supplying the offices subject to their authority, they will be without excuse if upon any pretence whatever they allow of the retention of office by servants who from age, infirmity, or other disqualifying cause, are no longer capable of rendering good service.

10th. It was one object of the annuity fund to facilitate the retirement of such persons: and in cases where they may not of their own accord retire, they should be placed on the list of servants out of employ.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,
(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY.
Secy. to Govt. of India.
By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,
Secy to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1835.

NOTICE.
TO MARINERS.

By commander Moresby, of the Hon'ble Company's surveying ship Benares.

Pigeon Island, Coast of Malabar.

Latitude taken from the centre of the Island 14-1-05 N. longitude 1-28-54 East of the saluting battery at Bombay or 74-23-28 East of Greenwich. The magnetic variation observed, was 0-21-00 East and the dip of the needle 7-37-00.

MANGALORE.

Mangalore flag staff about four years back was removed nearly one mile further inland and it now stands N. 36 E about one mile and a half distant from the mouth of the river.

The best anchorage for ships in the roads is the flag staff in one with the south point of the river bearing N. E. by N. 5 fathoms mud ly bottom, distant about one and a half mile from the shore, at which position a small house with a single tree near it on a round fortified hill bears S. E. distant about 3 miles.

The latitude of the flag staff is 12-52-00 N. the longitude of it is 1-59-01 East of Greenwich.—This is supposing Bombay saluting battery to be in 72-54-41 E.*

The mean variation observed on shore by several theodolites was found to be 0-23-00 E.

CHARLES MALCOLM,
Supt. of the Indian Navy.

* We are authorized to state that there is an error (of the press, we believe) in this paragraph, and that the following are the correct particulars:

The latitude of the flag staff is 12-52-00 N. the longitude of it is 1-59-01 East of Bombay, or 74-53-42 East of Greenwich.—This is supposing Bomby saluting Battery to be in 72-54-41.—ED. Bom-Gazette.

NOTIFICATION.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following rules under the presidencies of Bengal and Agra, are declared applicable to the civil service of this presidency.

1st. The period of leave of absence to the civil servants, on sick certificate, for the purpose of proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope or to other places beyond sea, within the Company's limits, may be extended once and only once, in each case from eighteen months to two years, the allowance of the party to be subject to a deduction at the same rate for the last twelve of the twenty four months, as is now fixed for the last six of the eighteen months.

2nd. Civil servants will not be allowed to go to America or to other places beyond the limits of the East India Company's charter, and to retain their offices, or to draw any Indian allowances upon their return. They will however be permitted to go to America and receive the allowances prescribed under the furlough regulations.

3rd. The permission hitherto conceded to civil servants to draw their allowances during their absence at the Cape of Good Hope, or other places beyond sea within the Company's limits, will not be granted in future cases, the Honorable the Court of Directors having stated that, they are precluded by law from authorizing such indulgence.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN.
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 21st November, 1835.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

1st. Surgeons and assistant surgeons employed in civil medical duties in the provinces, or attached to (political) residencies, under this presidency, are placed from the 1st of December next, on the same footing in regard to pay and allowances, as the corresponding ranks under the Bengal presidency; according to which they are entitled to the following consolidated salaries, including not only all regimental pay and allowances, but also twenty (20) rupees for vaccination, and thirty (30) rupees conveyance allowance.

Political.
Bhooj,
Bushire,
Bussora,
Kattywar,
Ahmedabad,
Poona,
Dharwar.
Civil.
Kaira.
Broach.
Candeish.
Ahmednuggur.
Tannah.
Rutnagherry.
Sholapoor.

Civil surgeons	rupees	412	3 3
Ditto assistant surgeons	"	360	10 10
Surgeons employed with foreign residencies	"	824	6 5
Assistant surgeons do. do.	"	515	4 0

2nd. When medical officers employed in the civil and political situations, are placed in temporary medical charge of corps, details, or public followers entitled to medical attendance, they will on their account receive the authorized head money, but they will not be entitled to the established salaries of their rank, or to military pay or allowances, for the medical charge of troops, in addition to the salaries attached to their civil or political situations.

3rd. The garrison surgeon of Surat, whose primary and ostensible duties are military, and surgeon and assistant surgeons posted to and medical charge of regiments, the latter liable to accompany their corps in a moment, will (in addition to their military staff salaries and regimental pay and allowances) continue to draw the existing rates of zilla allowance for civil medical duties, forfeiting vaccination, and conveyance allowances, because their aggregate receipts exceed (300) three hundred rupees per month.

4th. In conclusion, the rates now fixed are the highest salaries that can be enjoyed by those concerned, without any further addition, than head money for extra duty.

5th. The medical allowance of one hundred and fifty (150) rupees per month for the supply of country medicines, and other articles mentioned in the general orders dated the 15th of September 182 is discontinued; and only the bona fide cost of native medicines, is to be charged to government under the following rules.

Rules for the supply of country medicines, &c. &c. for which the medical allowance was granted by the government general order of the 15th September 1321, to civil surgeons, with exception of conveyance allowance which is included in the salary of civil surgeons.

All such supplies are to be made at those stations where an officer of the commissariat department is stationed, by the commissariat, on indent, under the countersignature of the superintending surgeon of the division, in which the station is situated; and at those stations where there is no commissariat officer, by the civil surgeons whose monthly bill upon honor is to be submitted for the approval and countersignature of the superintending surgeon, or for stations beyond the range of superintending surgeons, similar monthly bills are to be submitted for sanction, in the same manner as other contingent bills through the chief civil officer of the station, and under his countersignature as notifying that he perceives nothing objectionable therein.

Cutch.
Ahmedabad.
Surat.
Kattywar.
Poona.
Ahmednuggur.
Sholapoor.
Dharwar.
Kaira.
Broach.
Tannah.
Candeish.
Rutnagherry.
Bushire.
Bassora.

The supply of wines and other European liquors for the sick of the public establishments, or sick prisoners, may generally be dispensed with; at all events, the superintending surgeons are to check such expenditure as much as possible.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 21st November, 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa for the season 1835—36.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 18th instant	chests 2,787
Ditto from 19th instant to this day	None.
	Chests 2,787

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 4th instant	Chests 851
Ditto from 5th to 2th ditto	112
	Chests 263

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay, 25th November 1835,

GENERAL ORDERS
BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th November, 1835.

No 572 of 1335.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the firing of morning and evening guns be discontinued at all stations under this presidency, at which there is no detachment of artillery present.

No. 573 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of all concerned, the following statement, establishing the scale of distribution of the parkur prize property, and to intimate that abstracts should be preferred to the general prize committee's office, for payment: *

Roll of regiments and detachments entitled to share in the property captured at Parkur.

Staff.
2nd regiment light cavalry,
Artillery.
21st regiment native infantry.
Poona auxiliary horse.
Irregular horse of His Highness the Rao of Cutch.

No. 574 1835.—Lieutenant colonel T. Stevenson, of the horse artillery, will accompany the Commander in Chief, on His Excellency's approaching to the Southern Mahratta country.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1835.

No. 575 of 1835—No provision having been made in the table of proportions published in general order No. 349, dated 16th July last, for cots for European soldiers on guard, The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the supply of as many additional cots as may be required for that purpose.

No. 576 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the three companies of pioneers of the engineer corps be disbanded.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such supplimentary orders as may be necessary to give effect to this arrangement.

All datachments of pioneers will proceed without delay to join the head quarters of the engineer corps at Seroor, with the exception of such men as may be selected by the superintendent of roads and bunds, for employment in that department.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1835.

No. 577 1835.—With reference to general order No. 495, dated 9th September last, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct captain Scott, to complete the public works now in progress at Sholapoor, before proceeding to join his appointment in Candeish.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1835.

No. 578 of 1835.—The following extracts from letters, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, are published for general information.

Letter dated the 26th of June 1835, (No. 38.)

I. We have permited the undermentioned of-

* This table has been omitted.

ficers to return to their duty on your establishment.

Lieutenant Robert Farquhar.
Lieutenant W. J Ottley, in August.
Lieutenant A. P. LeMessurier
Surgeon John Howison.

2. We have granted to lieutenant colonel M. Bagnold, of your establishment, an extension of leave, for the period of six months.

Letter dated 26th of June 1835, (No. 40.)

1. Referring to our dispatch in this department, of the 15th November 1826, which allowed to surgeons of our chartered ships, the option of receiving in this country, the amount due to them for professional attendance on military, that were from time to time to be embarked for your presidency, we have to direct, now that the surgeons responsibility ceases, upon the disembarkation of the military; and his journal is deposited with your medical board, that claims of this nature, be in future settled at your presidency.

2. It has been our invariable practice not to make any allowance for the vives and children of military officers and to pay upon such number of military only as were *landed*, rules, which it is our desire should on all occasions be observed by you.

Letter dated the 8th of July 1835, (No. 42.)

1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty on your establishment.

Captain J. Dillon Browne.
" Edward Stanton.
Surgeon A. Graham.
Lieutenant Ayrton.

2. The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, have been severally granted an extension of leave for the periods stated against their respective names.

Ensign Samuel Sproule, six months.
Assist. surg. John Crawford, six months.
Lieut. G. LeGrande Jacob, three months.
Ensign C. W. Maude, four months.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1835

No. 579 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Surgeon H. Johnston, acting deputy medical store-keeper at Ahmedabad, to perform the duties of acting staff surgeon at that station, from the 1st September last.

Ensign, H. W. Evans, of the 9th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the field detachment of that regiment stationed at Ahmednugger, consisting of upwards 300 rank and file, from the 26th October last.

No. 580 of 1835.—The following appointment is made:—

2nd regiment light cavalry.

	Date of appointment.
Lieutenant W. J. Ottley, to be quarter master and interpreter in Hindoostanee.	10th Novr. 1835.

No. 581 of 1835.—2nd lieutenant T. Wemyss of the engineers, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th of December 1835, to the 10th June 1836, to proceed to Cawnpoor, on private affairs.

No. 582 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangemeot is confirmed.

Ensign R. N. Meade, of the 12th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the left wing of that regiment at Rajcote, on the departure of lieutenant Jessop on medical certificate, until the arrival of lieutenant Fisher, or until further orders.

No. 583 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following general order by the government of India, dated the 19th of October 1835, and to declare the same to be equally applicable under this presidency.

In obedience to instructions received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify to the army, that no application for an alteration of rank will be received or attended to, after the expiration of twelve months from the date when the rank was fixed.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Col.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

No. 584 of 1835.—The appointment of lieutenant A. Nash, of the engineers, to be assistant to the superintending engineer at the presidency, announced in general order dated the 19th ultimo, No. 514, is cancelled, and that officer is appointed to superintend the operations of boring for water in the Deccan.

Lieutenant G. B. Munbee, is appointed assistant to the superintending engineer at the presidency.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November, 1835.

No. 585 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon J. F. Cullen, doing duty in the Indian navy, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 586 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon D. W. Nash, of the Bengal establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 587 of 1835.—Lieutenant E. A. Guerin, of the 14th regiment native infantry, is appointed aid-de-camp to brigadier general W. Gilbert, commanding the southern division of the army, from the 13th September last.

No. 588 of 1835.—Mr. Arthur Perry Hunt, is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment—date of arrival at Bombay, 12th November 1835.

No. 589 of 1835. With reference to the general order of the 19th instant (No 576) it is hereby announced, that gratuities will be allowed to such men of the three companies of pioneers as may be discharged the service, as in the case of those discharged in consequence of the reduction made in the engineer corps, under general order dated the 20th of June 1831, (No. 278.)

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1835.

N. 66 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon J. F. Cullen, doing duty in the Indian navy, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

By order of the Right Hon'ble, the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Mr. A. S. LeMessurier, advocate general, leave of absence to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, for a period of 12 months, from the date of embarkation.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Roper, acting advocate general and ex-officio president of the committee for the management of the house of correction, during the absence of Mr. LeMessurier, on sick certificate, to the Cape of Good Hope; from the date of his embarkation.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, assistant Judge, delivered over charge of the adawlut at Sholapoor, to Mr. R. D. Luard, acting sub-collector, on the 15th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1835.

The leave granted to Mr. A. Malet, 2nd assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat, on the 14th September last, is extended on sick certificate, in conformity to existing regulations.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1835.

Mr. B. Hutt, acting judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, received charge of the adawlut from Mr. Muspratt, on the 7th November.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant lieutenant Graham, bheel agent, leave of absence on private affairs for ten days, from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.
Secy to Govt.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the reverend G. Pigott, A. B. chaplain of Deesa, to visit Ahmedabad, Hursole, and Baroda, on duty and to be absent from Deesa for a period not exceeding two months from the date of his departure.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to allow the reverend G. C. Jackson, L. L. B. chaplain of Ahmednuggur, to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for a period of three Years; and to grant him leave of absence on private affairs, for one month, from the date of his departure from his station, to enable him to prepare for his embarkation for Europe.

The Governor in Council has also been pleased to permit the reverend A. Goode, chaplain of Bhooj, to visit the presidency on private affairs, for a period of one month from the date of his departure from his station.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,
Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1835.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft, acting sub-collector of Hooblee, is permitted to proceed into the districts, to frame the jummabundee settlement.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE, MINT.

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1835.

Mr B. Noton, having returned to India, is, in conformity with the Hon'ble Court's orders, to resume his appointment of Assay master of the mint at this presidency.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPANY'S TREASURE CARRIED BY H. M. SHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I hear that H. M. Ship *Rattlesnake* has been down the Coast and returned with Treasure. Why in these saving times are such things allowed? Is not the Government aware that the Admiral of the Station, the Captain, and Officers of the Ship are all entitled to a certain per centage?

The Captain of the *Magicienne* made an enormous sum in 33 and 34, by carrying treasure from Madras to Calcutta. A remedy is easily found: employ the Company's Ships, their officers are not entitled to a per centage, and the Government would confer a benefit on their Officers, as they would prefer the duty, to being stationed, and fried, in the Persian Gulph.

I am, Sir,
ONE WHO HAS BEEN IN THE INDIAN NAVY.

THE PROPER QUALITIES OF A GOVERNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—If there are any of your cotemporaries who are anxious to emulate the virtue and the example of our great prototype—the Founder of the New Jerusalem, he must be alive to the active and efficient discharge of his calling, whatever it may be;—zeal, energy, and vigilance must be prominent features in his conduct;—no selfish feeling can be admitted to influence his measures;—uniform suavity of manner, and amiable kindness must grace all his acts;—every man's prayer must be heard;—a ready ear given to relieve distress;—merit encouraged, wherever it is found, but not at the expense of the respectable and deserving; for, if the public benefit by meritorious efforts, the public ought to confer the reward;—no objects, however minute, must escape attention and encouragement;—without precision, tact, and ready decision, in every thing, our Founder cannot be approached with success;—every man's talents must be encouraged and brought into play;—no invidious distinctions can be made, and protection must be extended to all;—the artful and designing must be repressed;—the hand of improvement must pervade all undertakings;—nor can any branch of industry be neglected.—Every thing and every person must be known to him—Impartial inquiry and ready decision must characterize his proceeding;—and none ought to be able to sway him to the injury of any man—Misfortune ought to be dealt with leniently, and not placed beyond the pale of retrieving past errors;—and in the spirit of our Founder, human nature ought to be kindly considered and duly protected, that the misdeeds of imprudence may not press too heavily, and that the transgressor may have the door of mercy opened to him and be reclaimed,—In a word to promote the credit, character, happiness, and prosperity of all, depending on the man who would imitate such an example, these must be his

QUALITIES.

BOMBAY, 24th *Nov.*, 1835.

MUSIC—BAND ON THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Press being the legitimate channel through which representations may be made, I beg to say something, which I consider to be indispensible for the good of the music-loving community here—Having lately moved to the Esplanade for the purpose of enjoying the present pleasant weather (perhaps the best season of the year on this side of India) and having been frequently present near the Band from the time it commenced, in common with others, to enjoy the harmony, I must confess that, although the Garrison Band had lately taken great and rapid strides in improvement, much paucity is still observable, both in the selection and duration of the performances; the latter does not exceed half an hour, and it is remarkable that they will not play a single piece by heart, as is usual at other places---can it be supposed to be impossible to do so without the aid of the Books? On Monday I heard a Cavatina from Bossini, which was indeed ably performed by the Band—This eminent master has left a good number of valuable compositions to the musical world, which to enumerate here would be useless, nor is it necessary to mention the Legacies of other celebrated masters, who appeared before and after him—Is it not lamentable that the emporium of Western India is become so poor and dull just now, that it cannot boast of a single place of public amusement?—The poor little, pretty little Theatre is also now converted into a private office! under these truly lamentable circumstances, may we not look up to the "few and far between visits" of the Band as the means of affording us some solace under our privations?—but to effect this a change seems absolutely necessary in the selection of the pieces, this change will of course depend entirely on the trouble and good will of the Band Master; I hope this suggestion will meet his approbation. But, Mr. Editor, pray give the good man a gentle hint, in your masterly way, on the subject, and I am sure the Evening assemblage on the Esplanade, especially the fair portion of it, will not fail to express their thanks to him in some gratifying manner, while it will lay us under infinite obligations to you, also for your kind exertions "pro bono publico."*

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your constant reader and
A LOVER OF MUSIC.

ESPLANADE, 25th *Nov.*, 1835.

* We have heard the execution also complained of.---ED.

NECESSITY FOR A PENNY POST IN BOMBAY.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I some time ago addressed the Editor of the Courier thinking I was doing thereby a public good, but as he has condescended to take no notice of it, I send you as near as possible, a copy, knowing that in your truly useful paper it will be inserted. By the by, the Courier appears to me to be falling off with regard to public information.

LETTER.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—As it appears the fashion now a days, for every one to write something in the papers, I do not see why I should not follow such a laudable example. "So I begin." It has often occurred to me the great convenience it would be to the Residents, especially on the Island of Bombay, and also to those who occasionally visit the Presidency, if a *Post* similar to our Penny Posts in England, was established for conveying letters about the Island. Now how easily this might be managed. We will say, let subscribers to it pay the trifling sum of 2 Rupees per month, why even then 12 Subscribers would defray the expence of the extra Establishment required, which I conceive would be one Purvoe to assort the letters for the interior from those for the Fort and its vicinity, and two runners, "scarlet ones if they like," for delivering the same; say the Purvoes' pay will be, 12 Rupees, and each Runner or Peon 6 Rupees, this amount 12 Subscriptions will pay. I should think every one in Bombay would subscribe, provided letters were delivered twice a day. To meet this, it would be necessary to have two more Peons to collect the letters for the Post. I mentioned something to the Editor of the Courier, about a Branch Post at the Byculay Club house, for the convenience of quick communication, but as I feel very crapulous this morning, after a long drill Parade, and confounded hot sun, I must draw to a conclusion, with this only remark, that I have had to send one or other of my servants with notes from the fort, to the interior of the Island, and they returned in the evening or probably not till the following morning, thereby depriving myself for a long period of the household services of a Servant. Should you feel inclined to publish this, why do so, and I remain,

Your's obediently,
TOM EASY.

HURNEE, 24th *November*, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—You have the sentiments in the annexed Extract, which have been conveyed to me in a letter from an intelligent Female correspondent, and which would seem to imply, that the class, termed the *higher* in English Society, have difficulties, from a faulty education, to contend with, which explain the seeming obstinacy of the aristocracy of England in resisting all improvement; and I fear this obstinacy will, some day or other, bring them into serious difficulties, for it is obvious, that they are not able to contend with the present intelligence to those, whom they consider to hold only a second place in the country, although, in every intellectual quality these are far their

SUPERIOR.

BOMBAY, 26th *Nov.*, 1835.

Extract.--- 2nd *April* 1835.

"Our political hemisphere is, at this moment, rather cloudy; our Premier has more to fear, to please his friends "the ultra Tories" than to face his enemies; he complains he was decieved, with regard to a re-action in public opinion, the truth appears to me simply this, that the aristocracy of England keeps at such a distance from another class, that they really deceive themselves, *and never hear truth.* Peel has always been tenacious to belong of that class; his friends say, which often makes me smile, he must have the Duke to keep the house of Lords quiet; from his want of high birth, he could do nothing with them. Witness the exposè of Lord Londonderry, which he was obliged to justify against common sense and good feeling. Individually, many of our Peers are an honour to human nature; but they say themselves, "our education is abominable; we can have "but little intellectual society; because the "second rank *now* are so far superior to us in information." A very excellent remark was made by a noble Lord to me the other evening, "surely the "conversation of such men as your friend, Horace "Smith, and your Husband, more than compen-"sate for my Claret and Champaigne, and you "are really doing me a favour to ask me to share "your joint."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—The important objects which all Parties ascribe to the present corporation Reform Bill, and which are intended to prove the local jurisdiction of the Boroughs of England and Wales, affect so large a portion of the community, and aim at establishing so just and fair an administration of the general domestic affairs of the country, that the People in general must feel interested in its success. To enable your Readers to form some idea of it's probable operation, I beg to send you an Extract of a letter from a very observant man, as to the result of a similar system, which was introduced into Scotland about two years ago, and which seems to afford general

SATISFACTION.

BOMBAY, 26th *Nov.*, 1835.

EXTRACT 24TH APRIL 1835.

"As you make allusion to the new Political system of our Burgh, I may mention, that we have now had two *popular elections* of Magistrates, and the thing *works well.* Self-interest, and self-election, are now only a matter of History, and no *Family* Junta can now rule the roast, by continuing in office at pleasure. Public accounts are open to the inspection of all concerned. By the publication of these, the 15th October 1835, a saving had accrued, on the year preceding, of £3,034. 13 3. Are these results not pleasing?

As for myself, never having been desirous of office, when upon occasion of the first election, I was requested to allow my name to be put in nomination, I declined."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Colaba, November 18th, Frances the wife of Lieut. Clendon I. N., aged 33 years.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. J. D. Browne, 10th Regt., from England.
Lieut. Col. J. Sherriff, from Ditto.
Asst. Surgeon J. F. Cullen, from Gulf.
Capt. A. C. Peat, Engineers, from England.
Capt. Stanton, Artillery, from Ditto.
Captain Jackson, Queens Royals, from Ditto.
Cadet Lye, Infantry, from Ditto.
Capt. J. Reynolds, Staff, from Guzerat.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. P. W. Stokoe, to Tannah.
Ensign T. B. Morse, E. Regt. to Poonah.
Asst. Surgeon Rooke, 5th Regt. to Ditto.
Captain Pontardent, Artillery to Kutch.
2d Lieut. W. D. Graham, Engineers, to Candeish.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 25th,—Ship Malabar, Wm. Tucker Master, from London, 15th; Portsmouth, 21st July, and Madeira, 6th August.

Passengers,—Mrs. Bax, Mrs. Doveton, Mrs. McGillivray, Miss Young, Miss Doveton, Miss Reynolds, Miss Duffin, Col. Sheriff, Capt. Stanton, Arty. Captain Peat, Engineers, Capt. Griffiths, H. M. 6th Foot, Capt. Brown, Mr. Walkinshaw, and Mr. Lye, Cadet.

Nov. 26th,—Ship Antil Rahiman, Mulna Hamud, Nacquedah from Bushire 26th Oct.

Passengers,—40 Moguls, and 40 Servants.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 24th,—Ship Morley, J. A. Douglas, Master to Malabar Coast, Ceylon, and London.

Passengers,—F. Price Esq. and Native Servant.

Nov. 25th,—Schooner Lady Wilmot Horton, M. Jacob, Master, to China.

Nov. 26th,—Brig Regia, H. Kemp, Master, to China.

Nov. 26th,—Wm. Rodgers, Robert Crawford, Master to China.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Nov. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
28th Saturday.	04 23	04 56
29th Sunday.	05 38	06 21
30th Monday.	06 49	07 17
Dec. 1st Tuesday.	07 43	08 14

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE remarks on the performances at the Kirkee Theatre embrace too little as a Critique, and too much as a notice of individuals.

ADEQUATE MEANS received too late for to-day's publication.

Several other letters received too late for notice.

W. is a little too tame. He must try his hand once again.

ENGLAND and accompaniment received.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1835.

THE arrivals from Sea, since our last publication, are the Ship *Malabar*, W. Tucker, Master from London, 15th ; and Portsmouth 21st July ; the *Atite Rahimon*, in charge of Nacqudah, from Bushire 21st October, and the *Ruparell*, J. Wilson Master, from Calcutta, 1st October.

Passengers per these vessels, will be found under the shipping report head.

IN one of our late numbers we published a Decree said to have been promulgated by Don Carlos, whereby he directed that all foreigners whom the chance of war might throw in the way of his troops, as prisoners, should be immediately shot. This extreme measure was no doubt intended as a check on the spirit which he found to pervade in England and France in the getting up the auxiliary legions.

It would now appear that the British Government have directed a communication to be forwarded to the Don, holding him personally responsible for any departure, in the case of British subjects, from the laws of civilized warfare.

Should it be attempted to enforce this Decree against any foreigner whatever, we sincerely hope such party as may be fortunate enough to capture this magnanimous Don, will afford him a practical illustration of the responsibility which the British Government have thus threatened to throw on him.

BY one of the late English Papers we learn that the fame of Lord Bentinck's refined measure on Military discipline in India had found its way to England. To our surprise there was no further notice taken of it than the mere mention that such a project had received his Lordship's sanction. But we have little doubt that it will be warmly discussed by the English Press. The Indian Papers will afford them materials to work on, as, among them will be found recorded the opinions of those who were likely to be the best judges of the discipline necessary for native Troops.

We have heard it rumoured that the Supreme Government are now so well convinced of the folly of the measure that they are resolved on substituting *punishment* for the *premium on crime* which Lord Bentinck's measure offers, and that measures will speedily be taken to carry such resolution into effect. We cannot vouch for the truth of this report, but we hope it has some foundation.

WE have come to learn that the Coral case to which we alluded in our last two numbers, came on for a hearing yesterday before a full bench of the Adawlut Court, when the decree passed by the Revenue Judge was confirmed.

THE operation of Lithotomy was again successfully performed by Dr. Fogerty on Thursday last on an Armenian boy named *Cachil David*, of the age of about 7 years. For the last five years the boy had suffered great pain from the gradual accumulation of the calculus, until at last little hopes were entertained of his ever recovering, no means having been taken to ascertain the extent of his disease, or the means necessary to remove it. The boy had got very emaciated, and his frame so feeble, that it was doubted whether he had stamina enough to stand the operation. It was tried, and the calculus extracted. The time actually occupied in the operation was one minute. The calculus was of the lithic species, and weighed 108 grains. We believe the boy is now doing very well.

It must be a subject of congratulation to the Native Inhabitants here that Dr. Fogerty and other professional gentlemen have come among them. From the successful treatment of these cases (and we have heard of several others) we have no doubt the natives will have acquired much confidence in the skill and ability of European practitioners.

THE arrival of the *Malabar* has put us in possession of several papers prior to the 20th July which we had not before received, and from them we have made some extracts below, which will be found of considerable interest.

THERE was a case decided by the Supreme Court at Calcutta on the 11th instant which has an interest in more points of view than one.

An action was brought by a Mr. Scott, Executor of the late Captain Aiken, owner and Commander of the ill fated ship Lady Munro, which was lost on the island of Amsterdam, against the Ganges Insurance Company, for payment of the sum of Rs. 35,000, being the amount of a Policy effected by Captain Aiken on the block and cargo of the Lady Munro previous to her starting on her last voyage.

The Insurance Company resisted the payment on the ground that there had been culpable negligence on the part of Captain Aiken in allowing a Serang to keep a watch, the Vessel having struck during the watch kept by him.

Evidence was offered to shew that the Serang had been in the habit of keeping a watch, and that he was competent to do so.

It would appear that the vessel had been provided with two European Officers besides the Captain, and blame was attributed for allowing a Serang to keep a watch when so near land while there were sufficient European competent officers on board.

The Court remarked that "there might have "been, and indeed it was in proof that there was "some degree of negligence on the part of the "Captain in being absent from the deck ; but "it is not shewn either that the accident oc"curred in consequence of such absence, or "that if he had been present on deck, he "could have averted the disaster. The Court "would not assume as a fact that the Serang "was incompetent, in opposition to evidence "of his competency, and thereupon gave a verdict for the Plaintiff.

We should have given the report in to-day's columns, but that it was too long for our space ;—it shall appear in our next.

The evidence given on the trial enters into a full detail of all the circumstances attending the fatal occurrence by which 75 out of 97 were hurried to an early grave.

THE *Calcutta Courier* of the 14th instant has some remarks on the subject of the Sylph salvage case in reference to what we lately expressed on the same subject.

Had we wanted any thing further to convince us that the underwriters have acted illiberally towards those who saved the property in which those underwriters were so much interested, the article now before us, coming from a source through which their interests have been all along supported, would have satisfied us.

And our cotemporary "cannot believe that Captain Hawkins or indeed the Commander of any merchant Vessel would ever countenance such unfeeling mercenary doctrine as that which the Editor puts forth, a doctrine which sets at nought the *duty* of assisting a vessel in distress, and aiding in the rescue as well as in the protection of property in danger, whether from an Enemy, or from the accidents of the Seas." Our cotemporary says he cannot believe this,—perhaps not, but it is a doctrine not the less likely to meet support where the interests of the Calcutta underwriters are concerned. There is an obligation (our cotemporary would say) on all men to assist a vessel in distress, and aid in the rescue and protection of property in danger. We admit the force of the first portion of this proposition. It finds a response in every man's breast,—but only to this extent,—that of saving the lives of those on board that vessel ; but the latter portion we deny. Had it been otherwise it never would have become the subject of legislative enactment, what proportion of property saved should be the reward of him who saved. We have not yet heard that any rule of law has specified the reward for saving a human life,—and why, because the obligation or duty to save a life is an impulse which nature dictates, and which law cannot control. The saving property is a very different affair. Our cotemporary's ideas on this point approximate somewhat to the Irish notions of an obligation,—it is all on one side. He would make it a "duty" of Captains of vessels to save property, but he would not consent to impose the duty on those who benefit by their perilous labors of giving a proper reward.

For the sake of simplifying the question, may it not be asked if the obligation to save property is so strong as to amount to a "duty" on the one hand, thus enforcing the laudable principle of charity, ought that charity to be confined to the salvors alone ? In a case such as the one to which we allude, it would be a very convenient doctrine.

And it is further stated that "our Bombay cotemporary would convert our marine officers into a set of mercenary jobbers, and bargaining Deal boat men,"—but why did our cotemporary fail to draw the picture of burly underwriters sitting at their ease, and, while stroking down their portly personages, and thanking God that they were not as other men are, exposed to risk of life or property, applauding the performance of charity by all the world but themselves, that picture would have told better, as the likeness would at once have been recognized.

The concluding portion of the article wont do. It is a bait that wont take. In our notice we asked "who would risk their lives to save the property of others, and undergo such fatigue and danger as the Captain, officers, and crew of the Clive did, for the paltry consideration of Rs. 86,022 Sicca Rupees ? We of course meant this question relatively,—that is, if men at the hazard of their lives save property of the value of 10 or 12 lacs of Rupees, which, but for them, must have been irretrievably lost, was the sum of Rs. 86,022 a fair,—a just remuneration for such services ? We do not think it was, and we can only feel amused at the modesty of the men for whom this property was saved, when we hear them speak of the "duty" of saving property in danger ! ! and proclaiming to the world how *handsomely* they have rewarded the men who did this service ! But our cotemporary has rather over—shot his mark in winding up,—he says, in answer to our question as to who would risk their lives to save the property of others, "we answer, our gallant sailors any day—*for nothing !*" Does not our cotemporary wish he may get them to do so ? That it would be very agreeable to the underwriters in the present case that Captain Hawkins had acted in this very magnanimous fashion, we do not doubt,—their admiration of the rule is to be inferred from the close approach they have endeavored to make to it in the present adjustment; but we fear there is a falling off in the chivalrous spirit of sailors as well as of other men in cases where their exploits would only go to fill the pockets of others, to their own detriment. The salvation of Opium Boxes is not, we fear, in these degenerate times, considered a matter of such moment, as either to call for the cross, or warrant a crusade.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

WE are much gratified to learn from a correspondent at Belgaum that a disposition to abandon the use of ardent Spirits amongst the European Soldiery under this Presidency is daily increasing. We had great satisfaction in giving insertion in a late number to the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Temperance Society in the 40th Regt. at the Presidency, on the 16th Sept. and take now the opportunity of calling the attention of our readers to the silent yet rapid advance of opinions favorable to such an Institution in one of our most important outstations. For the attainment of this most laudable object it would appear the Revd. M. Davies, with a disinterested philanthropy so congenial to the truly benevolent mind, has preeminently exerted himself. He has, by suitable admonition from the pulpit, led to a calm and frequent consideration of the effects of the notoriously prevalent vice of excessive drinking, and has spared no pains by private precepts and arguments amongst the members of his congregation, to point out its sin, and its injurious influence on the moral character ; to inculcate the necessity of example in the more intelligent, influential, and naturally temperate ; and to confirm those who, altho' subscribing to the justness of his views, were doubtful of their own resolution. The consequence has been that a large proportion of the Residents at Belgaum, chiefly of course Military, have come voluntarily to the resolution of subscribing their names to a paper as declaratory of their having renounced the use of ardent Spirits, and Meetings have been held for the purpose of hearing statements of the good effects or otherwise resulting therefrom. At one of these held in the school room of H.M. XXth (East Devon) Regt. on the 9th inst. our correspondent was present. There was a very respectable attendance of the soldiers of the Regt. amounting to about 100, and our correspondent remarked that the proportion of Non-Commissioned officers was great, and that the clergyman was supported by several officers of the Regt.

The Revd. M. Davis opened the meeting by congratulating the members on their uniform good conduct since last meeting. He stated as the result of his inquiries that no member had broken thro' his resolution of abstaining from ardent spirits, and that he felt the more gratified, as more than one, who, from a conviction of the loss of character and reduction of rank following on their intemperate habits, had subscribed their names in the hopes that it might assist their own resolutions, were amongst the number. He pointed out the sin of drunkenness ; that the holy scriptures declare no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven ; its moral injury ; that by returns of the state prisoners in America, it appeared 4 | 5 of the crimes for which they were incarcerated were connected with drunkenness, and that by late prison returns laid before the house of Commons as fearful a tale was told, and forcibly displayed the happy situation of the sober man, his cheerfulness, the confidence reposed in him by his officers, the indulgences granted him, and his gradual rise to a more important rank, with the prospect of retiring to spend the evening of his days on the well earned bounty of his country, and filled with the honest satisfaction of having done his duty.

Dr. Moffat expressed his pleasure at seeing so large a meeting assembled, with a view to their own improvement, and that of their fellow soldiers. He stated his conviction, that drunkenness was the evil of all others the most prevalent, and the grand source of almost all the offences, punishments, and disease amongst them. He corroborated this opinion by shewing the vast proportion offences and crimes connected with drunkenness bore to those from other causes in the Regt. and, feelingly expatiated on the wretched sufferings and agony of mind of the Drunkard, in awaking from his dream of intoxiation, and in undergoing the punishments awarded him for this Military offence, and the concern and misery entailed upon his family and comrades ; on his gradual loss of self respect, and his eventually yielding to the commission of crime. He pointed out the injury to health resulting from a life of intemperance; how the excessive stimulus of ardent spirits gradually weakened the powers of digestion, and injured the structure of the stomach, and hence the disease, debility of mind and body, and the shortening of life, which ensued. He alluded to the number of apparently old men who were young soldiers, and contrasted the comfortable state and easy life of a Soldier under ordinary circumstances in this country with a common labourer, to shew the folly of attributing this waste of constitution to any other cause but drunkenness, and ended by expressing his approbation of the objects of the meeting.

Captains Maclean and Barker concurred in approval of the objects of the meeting, and stated that in the Peninsula, drunkenness was the only reproach of the British Army, and that sober men were always the most trustworthy and efficient, and they instanced many cases of their eventual promotion.

Captain Hennessy and Mr. Newman expressed their great satisfaction at seeing so respectable a meeting, and corroborated in some striking points of view, the baleful effects of the abuse of ardent spirits.

At the close of the meeting several additional subscribers came forward to register their names, and our Correspondent adds, he left quite pleased and edified with what he had seen and heard.

THE DURPUN.

The grounds on which the Coral case was decided, are somewhat differently stated in the report of the case, which we have obtained through our usual source, than those mentioned by our contemporary of the Gazette. Whether the Adawlut approved the decree of the Revenue Judge on other grounds than those on which his decision rested, or whether his grounds were the same we are unable to ascertain.

We understand that on the motion of Edaet Allee the Government pleader in the Adawlut, the case is under a re-investigation by the full court.—*Bombay, Nov.* 27.

MADRAS.

It is known that the Court Martial convened for the trial of Captain Byng closed its proceedings some days ago, and the finding of the Court on the Charges preferred, we understand, has been—*Not Guilty.—Madras Courier, Nov.* 17.

CALCUTTA.

We have seen another account of the racing of the *Water Witch* and *Fairy* in China, which states that the Calcutta vessel was victor in the race ; and this statement was confirmed to the party who received it by a gentleman who was passenger in the last named vessel. The *Witch* gained about half a mile on her oppenent in 40 minutes, besides going to windward of her.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 12.

We have seen a letter from Hobart Town of the 27th of July, in which we find the following list of shipping disasters some of them new to us.—"The *Enchantress, Neva, George the 3d, Madeline* and *Sir Thomas Munro*, all totally lost." The letter adds that good accounts had been received from King George's Sound, and it was in contemplation to open a commercial establishment there in connexion with Hobart Town.—*Calcutta Courier, Nov.* 14.

The *Bombay Gazette* has some further remarks upon the *Sylph* salvage case, but cannot believe that Captain Hawkins, or indeed the Commander of any Merchant vessel, would ever countenance such unfeeling mercenary doctrine as that which the Editor puts forth—a doctrine which sets, at nought the *duty* of assisting a vessel in distress and aiding in the rescue as well as in the protection of property in danger, whether from an enemy or from the accidents of the seas. Our Bombay contemporary would convert our Marine Officers into a set of mercenary jobbers, and bargaining Deal boat-men ; his precept would teach them to wait till the maximum of danger short of destruction, that they may obtain a maximum price for their services. He asks, "who would risk their lives to save the property of others, and undergo such fatigue and dangers as the Captain Officers and Crew of the *Clive* did, for the paltry consideration" —of 86,022 Sa, Rs. Rs. ! ! We anwer, our gallant sailors any day—*for nothing.—Ibid.*

CASE OF THE LADY MUNRO.

The grounds on which the payment of the policy was resisted in this case, were that there had been gross negligence, and that a Serang was entrusted with the charge of the watch contrary to the usage of the trade, and to the understanding of the insurers in all cases.

It is not our intention to question the verdict. Under all the circumstances we think that any other decision would have been opposed to justice—but it does not therefore follow that it may not be useful to discuss some of the facts which came out in evidence. The vessel it appears was provided with two European officers, but the Captain entrusted the Serang with charge of a watch from a confidence in his capacity founded on experience, and the Chief mate states that the man was competent. We see no proof of the fact. On the contrary it is clear that the Serang was deficient in information which it was essential that a person in charge of the watch approaching the land should have possessed. He could not have known the *ship's* estimated *position* ; he could not have been aware that according to the run from noon, she must have been when he took charge of the deck nearly on the meridian of the island, and that if there had been a set to the southward, she must be close upon it, nor is there any evidence to show that he was capable of making allowance for the effect of an increasing wind, a point a quarter abaft the beam and a heavy sea, in occasioning a deviation from the course *intended* to be made good. If he had known the ship's position he, would have been anxiously looking out for the land, and instead of taking in sail when he saw the *lume* of it, would have *instantly* altered the ship's course and not have mistaken it for a cloud. The chief mate indeed states that the course steered from noon to the time the vessel struck, should have carried her thirty miles to the northward of the island ; but how does he make this out ? The variation is according to him a point and $\frac{3}{4}$th's westerly ; the course steered by compass E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. The variation would make the true course E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. but from 2 o'clock the wind blew fresh from *north* by compass, or N. b. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. true, and we should say that the vessel could not in such circumstances be expected to make any northing allowing for the "heave of the sea," even without a current : but it is well known that currents prevail near these islands influenced in their strength and direction by the prevaling wind, and therefore the probability was that the vessel would if she made any latitude, make southing ; now the Chief-mate states that the latitude at noon was 37. 29. S. and that the island of Amsterdam is in the *same* latitude—how then could the course steered have been expected to carry the vessel clear of the island thirty miles even reckoning that the course *made good* was E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. unless their estimated longitude was much out ? The latitude in Horsburgh is stated to be 39. 52. and according to that no doubt this course should have kept them well to the northward—*if there were no current* ; but according to the Chief-mate's calculation they must have run on the island without a current if even half a point only, for the heave of the sea be allowed. Altogether we never met with a case which illustrated more strikingly the importance of a Commander's being himself on deck in approaching the land. One witness was of opinion that if he had been he would not have saved the vessel. We think he would, because the considerations we have stated, would naturally have oc-

cured to him as he approached the island in a dark, blowing, rainy night; and the probability is that he would have hauled up a point and thus have counteracted the effect of the wind and current. Even if he had not altered the course, had he been on deck when the alarm of land was given, or any one capable of such reflections and calculations, we think the vessel or at least some more of the lives might have been saved. The Serang had taken in the topsails—the Captain coming up, suddenly woke out of his sleep and finding the vessel in such an awful situation, could not be expected to be self possessed and ordered the mainsail to be clewed up; now if none of these sails had been taken in—if the Serang on seeing the land had instantly altered the course even if the vessel had struck, which we believe would not have been the case, the pressure of the wind on the sails would have prevented the vessel's falling over to seaward exposed to the dreadful surf owing to which all below were instantly drowned.

The more we consider the facts of the melancholy case, the more we see in it a warning against trusting an ignorant, timid native with the deck. Some evidence was given to shew that it is the custom in small vessels to give a Serang charge of a watch, but we believe this to be quite a mistake—it may be done no doubt sometimes at sea in fine weather: but never on approaching the land. The particular case is one of exception to a certain extent as the man had been tried and was apparently as much confided in as the European officers by his Commander, but we differ from the Bench in thinking that his incompetency to be in charge of the deck in such a situation was not established in evidence—while we hold it to be so important that none but a *responsible* officer should be in charge of a vessel, that we would have a special clause in the policy to that effect—now a Serang cannot be considered are responsible officer—he may lose his situation for any blunder as an officer but he will get another—for though an indifferent officer on the quarter deck, he may be a good Serang, and public opinion cannot affect him.

We repeat that we are satisfied with the verdict—for after all, it would have been cruel as well as a dangerous precedent, to declare a policy vitiated by what the Judges have declared to be "some neglect" merely, bnt what perhaps may be more correctly designated an error of judgment—in a case too, in which the error caused the death of him who committed it. In all these cases the feeling should be in favour of the insured, and we can scarcely conceive a case short concealment of circumstances which if known would have prevented the insurance, that should vitiate a policy. —*Ibid Nov.* 13.—*Courier, Nov.* 11.

MEERUT.

The restoration of Gungun Singh, pay Havildar of Captain Johnson's Troop, who was reduced by the memorable fiat of Lord Wm. Bentinck conveyed to the Army in the Order of 12th of February—accords well with the introductory Order of Sir H. Fane and affords another guarantee, that *in future* justice is to be equally extended to all grades of the Army. We trust this be the precursor of many similar reverses to be inflicted on the orders of hasty, premature, partial and unfounded judgement.—*Meerutt Observer, Nov.* 12.

EUROPE.

THREATENED DISSOLUTION OF THE NORTHERN ALLIANCE.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the troops who are to assemble in the camp about to be formed at Kalisch, the question naturally suggests itself—for what purpose is this exhibition of military power to take place?

Before we attempt to give any reply to this question, we may here state that the Emperor of AUSTRIA has declined sending so much as a single regiment of cavalry to the camp. At first his allies fixed his quota for him at 30,000 men. "That number of troops could not be spared." The quota was then reduced to 20,000. The answer was the same. Next the presence of 10,000 of the choicest troops of Austria and Hungary was demanded. The Emperor conceived it "beneath his dignity" to send so small a number to represent him, as each of his allies would have at least 30,000 men in the field. A "guard of honour," of only 6,000 cavalry, was absolutely supplicated by the CZAR and the King of PRUSSIA, and refused in the most decided terms by Prince METTERNICH. The camp of Kalisch, therefore, is to consist of only Russian and Prussian troops.

But this is not all. It was at first intended that the mornings of Kalisch were to be devoted to military evolutions, while the evenings, or such days as might be unoccupied in the field, should be spent in the council. The three Monarchs, attended by their principal Ministers, were to discuss the terms of the Quadruple Treaty entered into by England, France, Portugal, and Spain; the interests of Don CARLOS were to be taken into consideration; those of the exiled BOURBONS were not to be lost sight of; the state of France was to be deplored; and the march of liberal ideas beyond the Rhine was, at all hazards, to be resisted. As the Emperor of AUSTRIA was precluded by considerations of which he was the best judge from sending any troops to the camp, would there be any difficulty in his coming to see his Imperial and Royal Brothers for a few weeks, and becoming a member of the Congress? To this it was answered, that as the two Sovereigns were attended by their troops on the occasion, it would be inconsistent with the EMPEROR'S dignity to be present without a similar *suite*; and as the latter point had been already disposed of, it necessarily involved the former.

The idea was then suggested of the discussions being commenced at Kalisch, and adjourned to Tœplitz, for the convenience of the young EMPEROR. Whereupon all the skill of Prince METTERNICH was exerted, in order to prove to the Allies of his Imperial Master, that his principles of government differed in no respect whatever from those of his beloved father; that he was resolved on pursuing those principles to the utmost extent of which they were susceptible; that they were, as he believed, in entire accordance with those of the Northern Powers; and that as he had no new resolution to take on any subject, and the affairs of his empire necessarily engrossed all his attention, he trusted that his absence from the conferences might be excused altogether.

We do not affect to say that we have given, *verbatim*, the demands and the replies on both sides, during the recent negotiation between the three Powers, concerning the intended camp at Kalisch, and the Congress once designed to be held either there or at Tœplitz; but we have stated the practical substance of what has passed. The conclusion to be drawn from this state of things need scarcely be added. Austria has either seceded or soon will secede, partially or wholly, from the Northern Alliance; and although the EMPEROR cannot be expected to afford his sanction to the Quadruple Treaty, we are assured that he will not take a single step with the view to embarrass France or England in the execution of the duties which, they have accepted under that compact. This is a most important change in the policy of Austria. It may, possibly, lead to considerable changes in the internal government of that empire; and we find that already the idea, (perhaps a visionary idea, but one nevertheless indicative of the direction which men's minds are beginning to take in that country) of an Imperial Diet, at which Deputies from Hungary, Transylvania, and the other sections of the empire, shall assemble, to be held periodically in Vienna, has been propagated in some respectable quarters.

Under these circumstances, it may be thought that the military meeting at Kalisch has been an ill-advised measure. It has already rendered apparent to Europe a decided difference of action between the three Courts, which have hitherto displayed, since the general peace, an uninterrupted union. It has divested the once "Holy Alliance" of no small portion of its physical, and of much of its moral power. And to the question what is the real object of the camp? we believe it may now be replied—*nothing at all!*

The camp, composed of 100,000 Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, was originally intended to tell Poland that her children were to give up all hopes of their ever recovering that Constitution of which their fathers have been defrauded—to quell the spirit of liberty rising rapidly to maturity in Hungary and Transylvania—to overawe Germany—to show LOUIS PHILPPE that a force was collected and organized for action to assist him, in case he should have occasion to interpose any further barristers against the Resolution of July—and to proclaim to the world that Europe must submit to the dictates of the Northern League. But the very first result of the resolution in favour of such encampment has already been to dissolve the League itself, so far as Austria is concerned—an event upon which we most sincerely congratulate all the friends of freedom.—*The Morning Chronicle, July* 18.

Madrid journals to the 8th have reached us. They corroborate our previous announcement that the decree abolishing the Order of the Jesuits and seizing their property was signed by the QUEEN on the 4th at Aranjuez. The decree itself, as published in the *Gazette*, will be found below.

The QUEEN arrived at Madrid from Aranjuez on the evening of the 8th. She was to leave with the Court for St. Ildefonso, or La Granja, near it, on the 11th. The Infant, Don FRANCICO, is going to the baths at Valencia. The disorders of Saragossa were at an end. Four convents had been burned.

SARSFIELD was ill, and it was said had refused to command. Madrid was all enthusiasm and admiration on account of the gallant defence of Bilbao.

The old colours of the Royal Volunteers have been publicly burned, and new ones presented to the Urbanos. The acts, with the decree suppressing the Jesuits, have rallied the popular feeling to the QUEEN.

The following is a copy of the Royal Decree suppressing the Jesuits:—"As it is for the advantage and prosperity of the kingdom that the Pragmatic Sanction of April 2, 1767, should be again rendered valid, my illustrious ancestor, CHARLES III., having thereby suppressed the Society of Jesus throughout his dominions, and seized its temporalities, I, in the name of my august daughter, having consulted the Council of Regency, and my Ministers, decree—1. The Society of Jesus, re-established by the Royal Order of May 24, 1815, is perpetually suppressed, the said Royal Order being now annulled, as it was formerly by the Cortes of 18 0. 2. The individuals belonging to the Society can no longer assemble in a body: they must reside where the Government may authorize them. Those who have received ordination shall live as members of the secular clergy, and be under the same jurisdiction. Those who have not received ordination shall be subject to the ordinary jurisdiction as seculars; 3d. The ecclesiastics of the order shall receive five rials a day during their lives, and the friars three rials out of the property of the order. All the rest of this propcerty, landed or moveable. shall be seized. 4th. Foreign Jesuits shall not enjoy the above pension. 5th. The property of the order, confiscated, shall be instantly applied to the extinction of the debt, and the payment of its interest; except those pictures, books, &c. which may be useful to literature and the arts, or such houses, colleges, residences and churches, which may be found useful for enducation or public worship.

"Aranjuez, July 4. 1835." "THE QUEEN."

Mr. DAWKINS, who has been for a long period Minister at the seat of the Greek Government, has been recalled. His successor in the Embassy, Captain Sir EDWARD LYONS, K. C. B., lately commanding the Blonde frigate on the Mediterranean station, has taken his departure for Athens, to assume his diplomatic functions.

IRISH LAW PROMOTIONS.

The following nine gentlemen have been called to the inner bar Messrs Pigot, Maziere, Brady, Stock, Dickson, Macan Curry, Cooper, Howley, and Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman. The majority of these promotions has the public sanction, and does the government of Lord Mulgrave honour. As to Mr Pigot it would not be easy to express in too strong terms our sense of his fitness for any place, of trust or of dignity, in the law. While some have been taking the short-cuts, or burrowing in the dark passages, Mr Pigot has been pursuing the precarious road to eminence by professional exertion and public honesty. A man of the first order of talent, he has not brought his abilities to market; a radical in politics his has not been that retiring and timid liberality which discloses itself only in the confidence of the closet, or when an occasional gleam of ministerial favour invites it to leave its hiding-place, and disport itself a moment in the sunshine. Mr. Pigot was amongst the few members of the bar who took a prominent part in public, upon the introduction of Lord Grey'a Coercion Bill, in opposition to that violent and foolish measure. Promoting such a man, government takes the best course to promote its own reputation, and advance itself in the confidence of the country. Than Mr Maziere Brady there are few abler men in the profession, and none more respectable. Appointed to succeed Mr Serjeant Green, as counsel to the Secretary's Office, every body admitted that the choice could not have fallen upon a gentleman more fit for the place. As a corporation commissioner he is entitled to a large share of the credit due to the production of the remarkably able and luminous report with which the commission crowned its labours. In all points of view Mr Brady was qualified for the silk gown, In advancing Messrs Stock, Macan, and Curry, a just tribute has been paid to barristers of extensive practice, men of popular principles, and gentlemen of high station in the opinion of society. Mr Dickson is an old and steady Reformer; and though Mr Cooper is a Tory, nobody will object to his elevation.

Here, however praise must cease. In what cup is there not bitter with the sweet? Was it to heighten the compliment to such men as Mr Pigot and Mr Brady, or was it to exalt the character of the silk grown, that Messrs Howell and O'Gorman were again obtruded upon the world upon this occasion? What the claims of either of these gentlemen, are, we are profoundly ignorant: all we know is this, that they are not claims of exactly the same nature as those of any of the individuals whose advancement we have just now commended. "Some men are born great: some men achieve greatness; some have greatness thrust upon them." To the latter class of worthies belong Messrs O'Gorman and Howley. Neither great by birth nor by achievement, great they could scarcely be at all, only that "greatness is thrust upon them." An invisible hand seems for ever pushing them onward to new distinctions. Mr O'Gorman has "sounded," like Wolsey, "all the depths and shoals of honour." To-day saw him cursitor; the next beheld him assistant-barrister! Fain would we have marvelled at him in the chair of Westmeath, but ere we had time to wonder, lo! he was translated to the better appointment of Kilkeny! We followed him panting from promotion to promotion; and now we see him a King's Counsel (rustling silks with Mr Pigot!); nor is our moral confidence small that if the unseen Power, whose function it is to "trust greatness" upon the little by nature, does not relax its exertions, the silk will soon be doffed for the ermine, and advancement cease only when dignities are exhausted, and the fountain of honour dry. The career of Mr Howley has been alike amazing and alike mysterious. Perhaps it is, that in government there is a gift of "discerning spirits" that ordinary men have not; perhaps it is with genius in some cases, as with certain stars mentioned by astronomers, which are bright every whit as any of their companions in the sky; but their lustre at present is only matter of faith, for not ray has yet reached any mortal eye, to give us physical assurance of their luminous nature. We know not the true account of the business; certain, however, it is that Mr Howly, like Mr O'Gorman, is an assistant barrister, and Mr Howly, like Mr O'Gorman, has been "thrust" into the inner bar. It is also certain that the public judgment was not consulted in either case; that honor in each instance was the guerdon of unseen merit; the reward of a subtle species of desert which baffles all scrutiny, more than the "*infusoria*" of modern entomology elude the miscroscope. Nothing truly is more astonishing than the delight which either Downing-street, or Dublin Castle, takes in heaping honour upon the two individuals under review.

A few days ago Mr Howly might have been a Chief-Justice, had he been ambitious of foreign preferment! He was singled out from the aggregate of both bars for Chief-Justiceship of Madras, the moment that high situation fell vacant, and it surprises us not a little that he declined the post, for just think of Chief-Justice Howley! No man living would relish the addition more, or be more charmed with the pomp of an Indian appointment; and we can only account for his refusal of such an offer by supposing that he speculates upon a seat on the bench nearer home! The speculation would not be a wild one: his past adventures point to no less splendid a consummation. Those who have tossed him so high already may well toss him a little higher: another pitch, and, with the air of Bestsworth, he calls Mr Woulfe 'His brother serjeant.'—Yet and another and Mr Woulfe addresses him "my Lord!"

We are extremely sorry that we have been forced to qualify thus the approbation which, speaking generally, we have no hesitation to bestow upon the law-appointments of Lord Mulgrave's government. Wherever we can trace the finger of either the Attorney or Solicitor-General, promotion has been awarded according to merit with a constancy that has no precedent in Ireland. It may be said that one or two bad cases ought to be passed over uncriticised where, in the bulk of instances, encomium is deserved; but for our part we think better of the present Administration than to suppose it unwilling to hear a free opinion expressed upon every step taken, and every appointment made. We think better of it also than to suppose it consciously to have promoted unfit men, trusting that an occasional misdirection of patronage would pass unobserved amongst a majority of well dispensed favours. We give it credit for a hearty desire to consider, in the filling up of all places, the fitness of the candidate upon one hand, and the feeling of the public upon the other. Entertaining these sentiments, we have made the foregoing remarks, not less friendly to the government in censuring the advancement of Mr O'Gorman, than in eulogizing he promotion of Mr Pigot.

There have also been some recent appointments to the places of Crown Prosecutor upon some of the circuits. These situations, for many years, like most other posts of influence or emolument in the country, have been filled by Tories. The governmnnt has commenced the cleansing process in this department among others, and several gentlemen, uniting popular politics to professional merit, have replaced the nominees of the Saurin and Blackburne dynasties. No appointments could possibly have been better than those of Mr Hudson and Mr Lisle,—*Examiner, July* 19.

IRISH CHURCH REFORM—DR. HINCKS AND THE BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR.

[FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING REGISTER OF WEDNESDAY LAST.]

The Bishop of Down and Connor has been endeavouring to get the signatures of the clergy of his diocese to a petition against Irish Church Reform. One of them, the Rev. Dr. Hincks, rector of Killileagh, replies to his Lordship by the letter which we annex. The letter is one of very great importance, and calculated to produce a beneficial effect on the public mind:—

TO THE BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR.

Killileagh Glebe, July 7, 1835.

"MY LORD—I have received by the post a printed circular from your lordship, containing a copy of a petition to Parliament, which having been already signed by your lordship, is now lying for the signatures of the inferior clergy of the diocese. Your lordship is kind enough to point out to the clergy, who are 'disposed to sign,' in what manner they can, with least trouble, have their signatures affixed to the original document. The mode adopted by your lordship on this as on other occasions, is, indeed, eminently calculated to save trouble to the subordinate clergy. In this instance it saves them the trouble of discussing both the truth of the allegations and the propriety of the prayer of their petition. I might, in common with many others, and as it is evidently expected that I should do, rely implicitly on your Lordship's judgment as to both these points. Such, however, is not my intention. Presumptuous as it may be, and as I know it will be considered to be, I have not only seen reason to differ altogether from your Lordship, as to them both; but I have felt it my duty to make a public avowal of my decided and complete dissent from them both.

"On one point, and on one only. I agree with your Lordship—on the propriety of petitioning Parliament against passing the Bill which Lord Morpeth has introduced, *in its present shape.* I do not think, however that it would be possible to frame two petitions against the same measure, which would have less in common than that which your Lordship has recommended to the clergy of your diocese, and that which I, as one of those clergy, should be disposed to sign. Your Lordship's petition contains a series of allegations which I believe to be, generally speaking, untrue, and which, if true, would be unlikely to influence the Legislature; while it omits altogether allegations which it might have contained, the truth of which could not have been questioned, and which would have been of such a nature as to be likely to influence Parliament. Again, the prayer of your Lordship's petition I consider to be unreasonable, and very unlikely to be granted; whereas a prayer might have been substituted which all fair persons must have admitted to be reasonable, and which, if put forward by the clergy, and supported by their friends in Parliament, would scarcely be refused.

"The allegations of your Lordship's petition which I believe to be untrue respect both the consequence and the principle of the proposed measure. The petition states, that the result of the measure will be "the immediate extermination of the worship and the members of the United Church of England and Ireland from a large number of parishes in this country; the subsequent exertion of them from many others;—with other evils which, no doubt, will follow if these follow. But, my Lord, if the report that I have seen of Lord Morpeth's speech be a correct one, these evils exist only in imagination. No parish in which divine worship has been heretofore performed, according to the rites of our church, will cease to have it performed there, either immediately or prospectively; and in no parish, whether making part of a union or not, in which divine service has not been heretofore performed, will the Protestant inhabitants be placed in a worse situation, with respect to their capability of attending divine service in a neighbouring parish, than they have been hitherto. I have, indeed no hesitation in saying, that so far as the laiety of our church are concerned, the changes to be effected by the proposed measure, when carried into complete execution by the termination of existing incumbencies, will be changes for the better. The parochial districts to be placed under the care of each clergyman, where they differ from the existing unions, will be more compact, and better situated with respect to the church, or other places where service is performed; and if the duty be performed by a curate at £75 or £100 a year, in place of a

ector at five or ten times as great an income, or if, as will sometimes happen, it be performed by a curate paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in place of a curate paid by an absentee rector; it may nevertheless, be as well performed as it is now. It appears, too, that under the present system there are 57 parishes, containing upwards of 3,000 inhabitants belonging to the Established Church, for whose religious instruction there is no provision whatever made. Under the proposed system, these 3,000 individuals will be provided with places of worship, within a reasonable distance, to which they will have a right to report, and with clergymen on whom they will have a claim for religious instruction. In some, no doubt, of these parishes, new places of worship will be opened, and Protestant ministers will be located, where none have been hitherto known. In all this I can see nothing of the 'extermination of Protestant worship, and of Protestants themselves,' of which your Lordship's petition complains. There are evils, great ones too, which your Lordship has not seen, or, seeing, has thought it below the dignity of the clergy to complain of.

"Respecting the principle of the pending Bill, the petition states that 'the property of the Church was originally given for the celebration of divine worship, and the instruction of the people according to the doctrine and discipline of the united Church of England and Ireland; and is confirmed to it by securities more ancient and more sacred than those which secures any other property to its possessor.' Parliament has, 'in the judgement of the petitioners,' a power but not a right of 'alienating the property of the Church'—of 'appropriating it to any other than the abovenamed purposes.' These, my Lord, are well-turned periods; and it must be admitted that the clergy of Down and Connor stand on high ground; they put forward bold claims, if they be not well-founded ones. The property of the church!' The whole fallacy rests in that misnomer. Your Lordship means the incomes of the clergy. The clergy are not the church; and, what is more to the present purpose, their incomes are not property—they are salaries. I once. I own, thought the contrary; and I used, in print, some thirteen years ago, as big language on the subject as the Down and Connor clergy can use now; but I have long since been sensible of the fallacy which ran through what I then wrote, I have neither time nor space to argue the question in this letter; I will only state my present opinion, and remark that it has not been hastily formed; that it was the result of much reflection, arrived at reluctantly, and in opposition to strong prejudices. I have now no doubt whatever that the incomes of the clergy, episcopal as well as parochial, are salaries as truly, though not as directly, paid by the State, as those of the judges or any other public officers. The latter are paid by the State for their services directly, in money; the former are paid indirectly, by assigning to them certain revenues (call them by what name you please), to which it is entitled our of certain lands, or the rents or usufruct of certain other lands, which are altogether at its disposal.

"Taking this view of the subject, it is unnecessary for me to notice the obvious objections which might be raised against the allegations of this petition, that speak of Church property being originally given for protestant purposes, and of the antiquity of the title of its present possessors. I date their title no farther back than the commencements of their present incumbencies. The State contracted with them, at these periods, by persons whom it had recognized as competent to act in its behalf, that it would pay them certain incomes during their lives, or till they voluntarily resigned them or forfeited them by their misconduct. This State may determine that it will make no more such bargains; and, so far as the present measure goes, to say that no more such bargains shall be made, I think no one has a right to complain of it; but the State has no right to break the bargain that it has already made; it has no right to reduce the incomes that it assigned as salaries to the existing incumbents among the clergy. The present measure would do this; it would do it to an extent of which Lord Morpeth and the British Parliament cannot be aware; it would incapacitate many of the clergy from fulfilling their pecuniary engagements; it would deprive many other of the means of educating their children; it would turn curates adrift upon the world, from absolute inability, on the part of their rectors, any longer to maintain them; and it would oblige parishes, in which there is ample field for the exertions of two ministers, and in which two have hitherto laboured, to content themselves with one. Yet (will it be credited?) your Lordship has proposed to your clergy for their signatures a petition, in which all allusion to these immediate evils are carelessly suppressed; in which no notice is taken of the injury that would be inflicted by this measure on existing incumbents; in which no assertion is made of their vested rights! I am perfectly well aware of your Lordship's motive, and I respect it though I think it a most mistaken one. You think the successors of the present clergy have vested rights too; that we are trustees for them, and have no right to ask for ourselves what we cannot obtain for them also. I know that this strange delusion is operating on the minds of numbers of the clergy; and that it stops their mouths from complaining of the evils with which they have been, from time to time, threatened by successive Governments. To me, however, it is quite evident that it is a complete delusion. We are trustees, no doubt, with respect to what we hold in our right of benefices; but against whom? and for what ends? Against ourselves, so that we should commit not waste, nor appropriate more than the fair usufruct; and against every individual in our neighbourhoods, so that we should allow no one to encroach on it, or injure it; but, certainly, not against the State, so that we should prevent it from being appropriated to purposes which we dislike, when our incumbencies are over. This last is a kind of trust which I at least, never undertook, and which I feel no obligation to discharge.

"I have now stated my objections to the allegations contained in your Lordship's petition. Your Lordship thinks the principle of the measure to be wrong, because it does not recognise certain tithes and glebes as the unalienable property of the Protestant clergymen of certain parishes, and their successors; I object to it, on the contrary, because it deprives the present incumbents of parishes of the incomes which they relied on as theirs for life; and on the strength of which they entered into pecuniary engagements, from which they cannot now withdraw. Your Lordship anticipates *consequences* from the Bill, which, if I do not strangely misunderstand it, will by no means follow; namely, the extermination of Protestantism from those parts of Ireland where Protestants are few. I cannot but dread a very different evil: the paralyzing the exertions, and diminishing the numbers, of the clergy in the Protestant districts, during the remainder of the incumbencies of the present impoverished rectors.

"I will only add, that I differ from your Lordship as widely, with respect to what should be the prayer of the petition, as I do with respect to the allegations which it should contain. Your Lordship asks the rejection of the Bill: its modifications would content me. That it will pass the House of Commons there can be no doubt; and, should there be a *second* rejection by the Lords of a Bill sent up to them respecting Irish tithes, I should indeed tremble for the consequences. Parliament may, however, be petitioned (humbly as well as respectfully petioned); and if petitioned by a large body of the clergy, Parliament would probably consent to respect the vested rights of existing incumbents; and, if not to give them the whole of the net income (deducting expenses of collection and losses), which they were in receipt of before the Act of Lord Stanley came into operation, to pay them this income, with the deduction of five or ten per cent, being the average loss that has been undergone by them owing to that unfortunate measure.

"I regret, my Lord, that the course taken by your Lordship, with respect to this petition, compels me to adopt this public mode of stating my dissent from it. In a matter of such vital importance, I cannot feel that I should discharge my duty by simply withholding my signature from a petition which I look upon as calculated to do much mischief, and as occupying the place of one which might do some good.

"I am, my Lord, with much respect, your Lordship's very humble servant.

"EDWARD HINCKS."

The Ministerial papers undertook some days ago to show that no such thing had occurred as a refusal on the part of the Turkish Government to allow the Pluto, Government steam-vessel, to proceed to Trebeizond with Mr. ELLIS, our newly-appointed Ambassador to the Court of Persia. "There could have been no refusal," "said one of them, "inasmuch as no applica-"tion was ever made." The application, however, *was* made, and the refusal was such as our correspondent in Constantinople stated. After the lame contradiction which appeared in the Ministerial prints, who could have supposed that they had nothing to say about the announcement that the said Pluto steam vessel has just been converted into a yacht, and that her guns have been taken out, for the sole purpose of meeting the Porte's objection to her being a ship of war? Is she less a KING'S ship for being called a yacht, and having her battery reduced to four guns? But even if she be made to appear so, and the Turks allow her to pass, we should like to know what England will gain by the trumpery concession of the Porte, so as to counterbalance the loss of national dignity which the very means resorted to implies? —*Times, July* 20.

Lieut. G. C. Stovin, late in the command of the Algerine brig, will be tried by court martial on Tuesday next, on board the Victory in this harbour, on a charge of repeated acts of drunkenness. It will be recollected that Lieutenant Stovin, on his passage to the Cape of Good Hope, was displaced in the command of his brig, and put under arrest by Mr. Cardew, the mate, and third in seniority in the vessel; who, having assumed the command, carried her into the Cape of Good Hope. This novel proceeding in the British navy created so much difficulty in the East Indies, that Sir John Gore took every person out of her, and brought them to England; nor did even a court martial take place which had been ordered at Bombay on Lieutenant Stovin, on the same charges which he is now to be tried for. The proceedings cannot but be interesting.—*Ibid.*

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 23.

The United States' frigate Constitution, on board Mr. Livingston and family, arrived at New York yesterday, Despatches were this morning forwarded to the city of Washington. It is supposed that Mr. Livingston will not, himself, proceed to the capital for some days. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, has returned to the city, and taken charge of his department, in the expectation of meeting forthwith the American Minister to France.

As Mr. Livingston's health continues feeble, he will probably take his family up the North River, to their residence, distant from the city of New York about 60 miles. Having seen them comfortably settled at home, he will return to the city, and proceed to meet the President. If he take this route, he will not be in Washington in less than eight days from the present date. Until after his arrival, and conference with the Administration, little or nothing will transpire. I am authorized to form this conclusion from a fact within my knowledge, and which I will now state.

On Friday, the 19th, a friend of General Jackson had a long conversation with him on the subject of French affairs. The General, contrary to his usual habit, was exceedingly guarded and cautious in his remarks. He was free from all excitement, and avoided hasty or intemperate language. He evaded every attempt to draw from him his opinions and feelings in relation to the last depatches received from France, and which were delivered at the State Department on the 9th inst. He said very coolly, "That he would now await the arrival of Mr. Livingston—that he would not come to any conclusion, nor express any opinion, until after an interview with that gentleman and hearing his statement and explanation of the whole case." This conversation made a strong impression upon the person with whom it was held, and upon my informant, both of whom are highly respectable and intelligent. They consider it as a very favourable omen, and believe that the President intends to act, under existing circumstances, with prudence and discretion; they know General Jackson well, and, knowing him entertain hopes that he will cast no impediment in the way of an adjustment of the difficulties between France and the United States.

I have considered it proper to give you these facts and opinions of sagacious men, and the more especially as I do not concur in them. You will have seen that I have not, generally, on the subject of French affairs, agreed with the mass of the community; and, thus far, I have not been mistaken. My opinion as to General Jackson's views and policy is unchanged. It has been, heretofore, fully and explicitly detailed. Without much learning, and less reading, the President is a very cunning man. His present docility I attribute to a fixed and settled determination that he will make no advances, or even efforts, to conciliate or soothe the angry passions of the French. He believes that in refusing an explanation, which he will term an apology, he will be supported by the American people; and in this particular he is right. He thinks that the amendment of Valeze is calculated to carry the current, in this country, against France. Considering himself on the vantage ground, he assumes great moderation and forbearance, but has no such feelings. His pride is wounded. Deep-rooted hostility rankles in his bosom, and again, and yet again, I repeat, if anything but form is demanded from him by the French Government, he will awaken from his apparent listlessness, and forgetting his honied words, he will sound the war trump against France, and against all who may presume to recommend moderation or forbearance. I cannot be mistaken in the character of General Jackson.

In a former letter I remarked that Mr. Livingston had lost all influence, if ever he possessed any, with the President. This is another reason for my believing that the General's moderation is a mere finesse. Mr. Livingston's opinions will have no weight. Indeed, I consider it more than probable that the Minister prefers that his despatches should precede an audience. It will afford him an opportunity to ascertain what language will be expected from him; and retiring, as Mr. Livingston is about to do, to private life, he is anxious to carry with him into that retirement the good will and kind feelings of those who have bestowed upon him at least as much official dignity and eclat as he merits.

Mr. Livingston's family formerly possessed great power and influence in the state of New York. They were not only wealthy, but some of them were endowed with rare and extraordinary talents. But their consequence has rapidly declined within the last 20 years. Their immense fortunes have been dissipated, and the younger branches of the family exhibit no evidence of intellectual endowment.

General John Armstrong, yet living, at the age of 80 married a Livingston. He was formerly minister to France. Robert R. Livingston, brother of Edward, the present minister, held the same station also. Thus, three near relatives, at different times, have been appointed ministers plenipotentiary to the Court of France—a full share, surely, of this description of honours conferred on one family, under a republican government, sedulously guarding against the approaches of aristocracy.

About the year 1803 the pecuniary affairs of Edward Livingston became embarrassed. His property was sold, and he removed his family to New Orleans, where he commenced successfully the practice of the law. His sister was the widow of General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec. About seven years since she died, and bequeathed to her brother Edward the principal part of her property; this rendered him in some measure independent. It is on the estate of the late Mrs. Montgomery that he now resides. I believe he has but one child, a daughter, the wife of Mr. Barton, whom he has left as Chargé d'Affairs in France.

The money market, since my last, has experienced no variation, but speculations, both in stocks and real estate, have met a serious check. Those stocks which are considered perfectly secure are rather stiffer than heretofore, while the speculative stocks have fallen considerably in price. I continue to think however, that there will be very little change in the monied operations of the country until the curtailing, by the bank of the United States, has been felt, but that will be procrastinated until next spring.

Exchange continues flat: nominally 9 to 9¼. One sale of 16,000*l.* sterling was made yesterday in new York, at 9 per cent. This may be considered the fair price. The bank is not drawing.

The mercantile transactions of the country, foreign and domestic, during the year 1835, are much larger than in any preceding year. It is estimated, by men supposed to be competent judges, that the actual increase or accumulation of wealth in the United States, within the year 1835, exceeds 50,000,000 of dollars, exclusive of the increase of value in the landed property of the nation by means of cultivation, &c.

A strong prejudice is getting up here against foreigners, but especially the Irish population. In New York, for the last three nights in succession, there have been mobs and riots. On Monday night the Catholic church was threatened, and it is believed would have been demolished but for the most active exertions on the part of the city police. A meeting of Irishmen was called to form a new militia regiment to be entitled the O'Connell Guards. The owner of the house where the meeting was to convene was notified that if, he permitted it, the building would be assaulted and destroyed. Apprehensive of the consequences, he refused the applicants, and came out in the newspaper, stating the fact. It is also said, and I believe correctly, that the firemen of New York actually refuse exerting themselves to put out fires in those parts of the city inhabited by the Irish, and which is, in general, the most filthy and wretched portion of the city. The cry of "No Popery" is becoming almost as universal here as in England.

A GENEVESE TRAVELLER.

Ibid.]

From the London Courier.

The frequency as well as the confidence with which the Tory Journals have, for some days past alluded to dissension in the Cabinet, and to a meditated change of Administration, for which the 21st of August is, it seems, now the day set apart, lead us to think that some credit might attach to statements so often repeated, were we longer to allow them to pass unheeded.

There is not the slightest foundation for them.

There never was a more united Cabinet than that which now exists, and we do positively assert that nothing has passed *in any quarter* to give any countenance to any notion that the dangerous attempt of dismissing an Administration, in whom the people confide, will again be resorted to.

SKETCHES OF DOMESTIC LIFE,—THE DRUDGE.

BY MR. LEMAN GRIMSTONE.

Dorcas Bell was the youngest child of a humble family, which had gradually fallen lower and lower in the world, through the incidental calamities of frequent sickness, and occasional want of employment; yet Dorcas was fourteen years of age ere she left her home to go into the world in capacity of a common servant.

With pretensions as humble as her condition, she was not eligible to any but a servitude of at lowly grade, and such she met in the house of a small tradesman.

To many of this class, more than to any other, adheres that servile, sordid feeling which is incident to those whose position places them in the crouching attitude of dependence, and stimulates them with the desire for accumulation. Some years since, the period in which this story is laid, this class was tinctured with a deeper die of meanness than now—now that the lights of knowledge are being generally diffused, and the consciousness of common rights, spreading even to the counsel and the court, makes 'darkness visible,' and counteracts the 'caterpillar principle' in both.

Into the family of Abel Barton, grocer and tea-dealer, Dorcas was admitted. There, amid ignorance, uncostliness, and some share of opulence, reigned the exterminating spirit of *caste*—that spirit which drives the wretched pariah beyond the pale of social communion—that spirit over which, when we see it mark the pagan, we mourn, but when we see it brand the christian, we marvel!

Dorcas came to the house of servitude from the house of mourning; not long before, her father had been called away, and the grave had just closed upon *him* as the world opened upon *her*. She came among strangers, not merely a stranger, but a degraded stranger; and a spirit already bowed by grief was soon bent yet lower by oppression.

The home which she had left had, it is true, never afforded her any thing but hard fare and hard work; but there the cordial hand of equality had clasped her own, and the familiar voice of affection had spoken her name. In her master's house she was better clothed and better fed: but indifference, if not disdain, met her in every look; cold, if not unkind, command enjoined her duties; regardless, if not ungrateful, apathy received her services. With what zeal were these at first rendered! How eager was she to earn the sympathy for which every unsophisticated creature yearns! Nay, even the sophist and the slave of lucre has a corner of his heart in which the heaven-lighted spark *twinkles*—for it cannot *burn* amid the anti-combustible material by which it is surrounded.

How might the zeal of Dorcas have been nurtured and directed! How might her sympathies have been warmed and expended! But in the eyes of her money loving master she was a tool of toil, not a thing of life and feeling to her yet narrower mistress, whose, moral sphere was within the poor circle of her mercenary husband's. Dorcas was a drudge, goaded, not guided, through the unceasing round of household occupation; while the churlish, snappish voice, like the sound of the whip to which the negro starts, stimulated new exertions, or reproved occasional neglect. There existed in that house no idea that

'The heart leaps kindly back to kindness,'

and that

'The labour we delight in, physics pain.'

Duties which might have been disburthened of half their weight, and enlivened at the mere expense of a smile and a soft word, came, day after day, with a wearying iteration upon Dorcas. Now, too, for the first time in her life, she lived under ground. Her cottage home lowly though it was, had no dungeon-keep for a domestic drudge: it stood upon a hill side, and the fresh winds, laden with the breath of rifled flowers revelled in through the doors and windows.

How is the disregard of mere humanity de-

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clared in all our social arrangements! Underground apartments for human habitation ought even in the best houses, to brand a building with a bastile character. Why should any portion of our fellow creatures be doomed to breathe continually beneath the surface of the soil? Many a servant is worse off than the miner; for she lives all day, and sleeps at night, in a kitchen often dark, damp, and ill ventilated; in a place which common sense and common feeling would assign to nothing but coals and table beer. Had crushed humanity any of the inflammability of the one, or the fermentability of even the other, this, and many other and more enormous arrangements, would have made it burst and blaze forth with indignant resistance.

In the midst of the moral desolation which surrounded Dorcas, a beam at length appeared, Letitia, the youngest child of the family, came home from school for the holidays. This was a circumstance of no trifling importance to the feelings of Dorcas: a creature who, she hoped, would speak to her, would smile upon her, was arrived. These anticipations were at first in some degree realized; the child was full of news and high spirits, and scattered them somewhat at random; but it was not long ere she gave evidence of the narrow principle upon which her mind was being formed. Instead of being taught that every creature more useful than herself, was essentially her superior—that every creature was like herself, sensible to pleasure and to pain—that virtue consisted in promoting the one, and vice in producing the other—her mind held notions of an almost diametrically opposite tendency. Already, though little more than ten years old, she was pained that her father was a tradesman; was proud of an uncle because he was a *professional* man, and still prouder of an aunt, because she enjoyed an *unearned* income. The boarding school cant of gentility, the circulating library cant of romance, had completely deranged her little head, and spoiled her young heart. False notions of happiness to be drawn from admiration and distinction employed her intellect; self-gratification engrossed her feelings. Her weak, ignorant mother declared, half in boast, half in lamentation, that 'Letty was resolved to be a *lady* for that she would do *nothing*.

It is a common notion among the utterly uncultivated, that idleness and inutility are, with dress and self indulgence, the constituents as well as the privileges of gentility: a proof of the manner in which example operates upon the multitude. When they see so little apparent connexion between real greatness and worldly greatness, who shall wonder that they mistake glare for glory, and prize a gilt carriage beyond an estimable character?

Letitia, vain, selfish, and unfeeling, proceeded in the common course; that is, from viewing Dorcas with contempt she soon began to treat her with insult. Untaught to sympathize with suffering, she did not shrink from inflicting it; while the idea of *participating* a pleasure, especially with one who occupied an inferior rank in society, never even *glanced* into her mind.

Many times, and in many ways, had the spirit of Dorcas been hurt. Sometimes a sigh—a tear—even a song, expressed or dissipated the painful feeling; for humanity, unless greatly outraged, learns to accommodate itself to necessity. An accident at length occurred, which, in itself trifling, was far other in its consequences. A party had been invited, to afford Mrs. Barton an opportunity for exhibiting a handsome set of China; just as in another walk of life a party is invited for the exhibition of a splendid service of plate. While restoring this treasured tea-service to its depository Dorcas unfortunately broke one of the pieces. Letty was present, when the accident occurred. The involuntary delinquent, pale and trembling, (alas, that feelings should be thus wasted) entreated the child not to mention the circumstance, Dorcas assuring her that she would endeavour to match and replace the broken vessel. But the little tyrant, prompt to reprove, and eager to punish, flew off to the sitting-room with the news of the disaster. Dorcas cautiously followed her for the purpose of listening. Thus generative is evil: there never was a base act which became not the parent of many. Oppression produces deceit, and instigates vengeance; torture invites retaliation, and insult generates hatred.

Dorcas heard the little tale-bearer tell her story,—tell it amid attention and encouragement. First one, and then another, of the family sported some vulgar wit at the expense of Dorcas; her peculiarities of person—of manner—of speaking, were sneered at; on all sides rash, rude, illiberal opinions were freely vented: Dorcas was declared dull, stupid, lazy, ugly. Thus wantonly were the accusing stones flung about, and in the very presence of the volum which prohibits such unwarrantable censure; for Able Barton and his family were regular rehearsers of the Bible, and regular appearers at church.

When the conversation closed, Dorcas stole back to the kitchen, a creature strangely changed from what she had hitherto been. Reproach and insult she had continually met, but there was in general some kind of ground, some pretext for them; they met her openly, and after some fashion or other she rebutted them. But the sarcasms to which she had just listened had been, in the instance of many of the speakers, speakers unprovoked, and those sarcasms were calculated to wound her self-love in the highest degree. A few hours after this scene night closed in, and Dorcas mounted to her garret. That place which had hitherto been the theatre of her prayers to heaven, and her tears for home; what thoughts and feelings did it witness now? Heart burning rage and wishes for revenge.

The wind of a December night was howling down the grateless fireplace, and waved the ragged curtain hung before the casement. Dorcas seated herself on the foot of her stump bedstead, and placed her candlestick, with its glimmering bit of rush upon an old chair, the only other article of furniture in the room. She did not shiver, as she was wont, with cold and discomfort: her mind was too busy to heed her body. The smart of her insulted feelings subsided in favour of the calmer power of thought; thought as to how those feelings might be satisfied—their revenge accomplished. Every kindly affection, every happy emotion, had started back into the far recesses of her spirit, which had now been for some time under a course of discipline that was gradually imposing on it a colder character than it had yet known.

To avoid details, which only serve as examples for error too easily learned without, it is enough to say that Dorcas became a pilferer. Those who had ridiculed, despised, insulted her, she robbed. There appeared to her a principle of equity in this act. Thus she did not reason; thus it might rather be said she felt. Perhaps, some such feeling has stilled the conscience of many a criminal. The high morality which teaches us to return good for evil, is never learned in the school of ignorance and oppression.

Want of knowledge, and an excess of the selfish feelings which had been so strongly excited, rendered Dorcas incapable of calculating remote consequences. She had her revenge in robbery, but her punishment in the dread of detection which soon began to haunt her. She repented; if that may be termed repentance which writhes under the dread of the penalty insured, not from remorse for the error committed. She had returned injury for injury, it is true; but so far had this been from bringing her satisfaction, that new misery was its fruitful consequences. The self respect, which had once told her that she did not deserve to meet the usage dealt to her, departed; and she bowed with a more acquiescent submission to insult in proportion as she felt self-debased. She grew suspicious and apprehensive, and repose of mind departed altogether.

Detection came at last. It was a relief when it came. The anticipated evil is ever worse than the real one. In the latter case with present ruin comes the effort for present remedy: but the suspended calamity stimulates the imagination with horrors, which, like all phantoms, evade the power of reason.

Dorcas was at first threatened with prosecution; but this threat, from some cause or other, was not carried into effect: she was dismissed, with what was deemed a lighter punishment, privation of character.

Thus far there is nothing uncommon in the story of Dorcas; such events are of every day occurrence, passing unknown or unnoted. How many may trace their introduction to misery from the conduct of some hard, exacting, unsympathizing task mistress—from insulting, unfeeling, uninstructed children—the rank germs of the moral upas whence they spring. These, by planting unnecessary thorns in the path of servitude, have continually driven victims to the wilderness; where the wolves wait to devour, and where the devoured are the denounced, not the devourers.

Dorcas, dismissed from her master's house, stood in the streets of London, with little money—no credit—no friends, encompassed by its terrors and its temptations. To go home would be to burthen those already bowed down; probably to meet 'the unkindest but of all, to behold the eye which had once beamed upon her with love clouded by contempt.' Her thoughts were of the darkest character, despair appeared waiting to give her to destruction: or rather to that active despair that makes us 'sin on, because we *have* sinned.' She paced to and from between Blackfriars-bridge (which spans the sleeping place of many a suicide), and that street of which the very stones are eloquent of human degradation, horror, and injury. She was very young and how vital are all the feelings of the young! Her early impressions had been good, and their gracious spell was upon her heart. But hope, the seraph spirit, had folded her wings, and slept so profoundly that she seemed dead. Death, so unwelcome when he comes uncalled, is invoked as a friend by the friendless, as a refuge by the desolate. 'What have I to live for?' groaned the unloved, unhomed, unpitied Dorcas, as she again turned with strengthening purpose to the bridge. She reached it—she paused again in dread or doubt? At that instant a little child, wild with terror, ran past her, weeping piteously; that cry turned the balance in favor of life, and her fellow-creatures. She pursued the child, who had evidently strayed away from his home or some guiding hand, and had, as the gloom of evening gathered, become conscious of his state. Dorcas took him in her arms, and the effort which she made to soothe the violence of *his* grief suspended or subdued *her own*.

The exhausted child bowed his head upon her neck, around which he had convulsively clasped his arms, and his tears ran on to her bosom, till, under the united influence of its warmth, his own weariness, and the pitying murmur of her voice, which lulled his ear, he fell into slumber.

How simple is the manner in which Nature acts upon her creature, and how powerful! The little one's tears had fallen upon the breast of Dorcas like rain on a tempestuous sea, and like that had subdued it to a calm. To feel a creature cling to her—depend upon her—awakened the deadened impulses of humanity. The boy was to her a redeeming angel! She wrapped her shawl about him, and now suddenly animated with a healthy purpose, and with a heart filled with indescribable sensations, she walked rapidly away from the scene of her late despair.

In a short time she reached the door of a laundress whom Mrs. Barton occasionally employed. To this woman Dorcas related her case and asked shelter for the night for herself and her little charge, whose story she also told. The request was granted, and Dorcas, like Gaffer Grey,

'That the poor man alone,
When he hears the poor moan,
Of his morsel a morsel will give.'

This is easily accounted for; there is no sympathy but in similarity of circumstances.

Dorcas passed the night in watching and tending the little foundling. It happened, fortunately for the work of regeneration going forward in the breast of Dorcas, that the infant was one of those affectionate little spirits who intuitively breathe of love; one who had been nurtured with gentle tones and soft caresses, and was prone to pay back to others the sweet wealth which had enriched himself.

The next day the humble friend of Dorcas proposed to her to carry the little wanderer to the workhouse. But his kind preserver repelled the idea, avowing that if none ever appeared to claim him, that she would cherish him, and toil for him as her own; that she already felt how such a design had lightened the load at her heart; how much sweeter would be the morsel she earned if shared with a creature whom she loved, and who loved her. Hope had awakened, and she was full of sanguine expectation of obtaining employment as an occasional servant as a laundress, or a needle-woman.

Her hostess laughed, and went forth to her daily toil, having given Dorcas permission to remain day or two in her lowly abode.

This was the first day of hope, of peace, of liberty, affection, that Dorcas had long known; and, notwithstanding limited resources and precarious prospects, her heart kept holiday. Her little companion appeared to be little more than two years old; he was able to tell her that his name was Arthur. She had made his toilet with all the care she could; had bestowed no small degree of attention on his curly hair; had about noon provided him with a bowl of bread and milk, with which she was feeling him with tender and expressive pleasure, when the door of the hovel opened, and a young, pale, graceful woman darted into the place, attended by the laundress. The child clamoured upon recognising his mother, and the dream which Dorcas had indulged was dissipated. But her heart was soon awakened to new feelings, as Mrs. Moreton, Arthur's mother, thanked her again and again for her tenderness to her child, which his appearance, and the manner in which Dorcas was found engaged, sufficiently attested.

The result of this event was that Dorcas was received as a servant into the family of Mr. Moreton. She saw with intuitive penetration the poor girl's deficiencies, but she saw also her capabilities; besides which Mrs. Moreton was not one of those persons who except 'perfection for ten pounds a year.'

Dorcas, to secure this desirable situation deemed it necessary to tell a falsehood. She concealed the circumstance of her first servitude, and easily persuaded her family and the laundress to support her in her statements.

Mrs. Moreton was one of those women to whom a great and indescribable power is given: this power was analogous to the power of a fine climate, in which everything unconsciously grows fair and sweet; even the rough natives of rude climes, transplanted to the sphere of its influence, put forth leaves of a brighter bloom, a softer texture, and a sweeter fragrance. Mrs. Moreton's voice, her smile her manner, her idiomatic, pregnant, yet unobtrusive eloquence, her every trade, everything in her and about her was an emanation of love in its divinest sense: it raised the low: it recalled the erring, confirmed and animated every noble purpose. Much was effected before her agency was perceived: and with many it escaped observation altogether: it was a sort of moral magnestism, as unobtrusive as it was effective.

One day Mrs. Moreton said to Dorcas, soon after her admission to the family 'I shall be alone this evening, Dorcas. Place a cup and saucer for yourself, when you bring the tea things into the parlour, and take your tea with *me*.' Dorcas was surprised, she had gradually become accustomed to the kind, cordial, open, unaffected manner of Mrs. Moreton, such a contrast to the poor girl's previous experience would have overwhelmed her. As it was, the moment she was alone she lifted her apron to her eyes, and burst into tears. Oh, how she yearned to tell Mrs. Moreton the feelings which her kindness had inspired in the breast of one who had known the bitterness of contempt, the horror of isolation.

Who may tell what beings placed and educated as Dorcas had been suffer from inability of expression—that safety valve of the feelings? Nature has not restricted sensibility to the few; is, more or less, the endowment of all. Children are frequently great sufferers in consequence of adult indifference, unthinkingness or want of a present sense of the nature and condition of these little beings. They, like servants, required to have more attention paid to their feelings, more encouragement yielded for unfolding them. Many a sweet fountain of thought and emotion, which would have relieved and have awakened feeling, has injuriously and unprofitably stagnant in bosoms often panting to give them forth. The unsleeping eye of sympathy must watch these inclinations, and heeding only *them*, disregard every circumstance of age or condition in those they agitate. If the earth heaved, an Ierie!, 'Here is gold,' should we fail to dig it forth?—and how much more precious is the moral ore of the human breast!

That evening Dorcas drank tea with her benevolent mistress; that evening she revealed her story—confessed all her faults to the gentlest the most lenient of human judges. Mrs. Moreton wept at the recital made with such sincerity, such contrition; and when it was ended assured the penitent she had her forgiveness, nay, more, her confidence for the future, that all she asked of her was to 'sin no more.'

How felt Dorcas as she stood that night in her little chamber, in which, as in every other part of the house, order, cleanliness, and comfort reigned? Almost as when a little child she had wept and owned a transgression, and received a heart-healing kiss from the parent to whom she knelt. She sank down on her knees at her bedside, while all that was holy and happy came thronging to her thoughts, and she lifted her voice in prayer mingled with sobs. Soothed, though exhausted, she retired to rest, and the sleep of innocence, as she felt, innocence restored, came upon her.

When she awoke in the morning a new atmosphere seemed to encompass the world. Again she felt self respect; nay, she felt its sustaining power as she had never yet felt it: a superior being had acknowledged her as a fellow-creature—as a friend; had taken her hand—had dried her eye—had wept with her—had put confidence in her. New and happy purposes woke with spontaneous energy in her soul, and the once-degraded Dorcas lived and moved a renewed regenerated being.

Though a long, useful, and in many respects fortunate life, Dorcas applied to others the moral she had drawn from her own experience; and now, in her old age, may be heard to say, or say, to this effect: 'This is the age of reform—of philantropy—of diffused knowledge and liberal opinions. How is it proved? People *talk* largely, yet *act* narrowly. Much is said, but little done. Abstract charity or liberality is as useless as any other abstraction. One grain of good practice is worth a world of bright theory. To make the age reality this which it calls itself, each individual must act in his own immediate circle in the spirit of the age. He must be as willing to impart knowledge as to give it; above all, he must hold out the cordial hand of kindness to all his fellow-creatures, look with the smiling eye of love upon them, and most especially must do this as regards *that* portion which unjust and unwise institutions have placed at a disadvantage. Nor let the lowliest being breathing remain inactive from any impression that the power to soothe and serve his fellows be not allowed him. Each has his talent, and because some have ten talents that is no reason why he who has but one should not put it out to interest; nay, that he *has* but one is the strongest of all reasons, since the less we have, the more it behoves us to use exertion to make something of it.

'Small service is true service while it last;
Of friends, however humble, scorn not one:
The daisy, by the shadow that it cast,
Protects the lingering dew-drop from the sun.'

Monthly Repository for June.] M. L. G.

A CONVENT KITCHEN.—I lost not a moment in visiting the sepulchral chapel, where lie interred Pedro the Just and his beloved Inez. The light which reached this solemn recess of a most solemn edifice was so subdued and hazy, that I could hardly distinguish the elaborate sculpture of the tomb, which reminded me, both as to design and execution of the Beauchamp monument at Warwick, so rich in fretwork and imagery.—Just as I was giving way to the affecting reveries which such an object could not fail of exciting in a bosom the least susceptible of romantic impression, in came the Grand Priors hand in hand, all three together. "To the kitchen," said they in perfect unison,—"to the kitchen, and that immediately; you will then judge whether we have been wanting in zeal to regale you."—Such a summons, so conveyed, was irresistible; the three prelates led the way to, I verily believe, the most distinguished temple of gluttony in all Europe. What Glastonbury may have been in its palmy state, I cannot answer; but my eyes never beheld, in any modern convent of France, Italy, or Germany, such an enormous space dedicated to culinary purposes. Through the centre of the immense and nobly-grained hall, not less than 60 feet in diameter, ran a brisk rivulet of the clearest water, flowing through pierced wooden reservoirs, containing every sort and size of the finest river-fish. On one side, loads of game and venison were heaped up; on the other vegetables and fruit in endless variety. Beyond a long line of stoves extended a row of ovens, and close to them hillocks of wheaten flour whiter than snow, rocks of sugar, jars of the purest oil and pastry in vast abundance which numerous tribe of lay brothers and their attendants were rolling out and puffing up into hundered different shapes, singing all the while as blithely as larks in a corn-field.—My servants, and those of their reverend excellencies the two Priors, were standing by in the full glee of witnessing these hospitable preparations, as well pleased, and as much flushed, as if they had been just returned from assisting at the marriage at Cana in Galilee. "There," said the Lord Abbot,—"we shall not starve: God's bounties are great, it is fit we should enjoy them."—(By the bye, I thought this allegro, contrasted with the penseroso of scarecrow convents, quite delightful,)—"An hour hence supper will be ready," continued the Lord Abbot, "we" in the mean while, let me conduct you to your apartment; it has only bare walls, for we learnt of your arrival too late this morning to put up our fine hangings."—*Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha.*

A SMALL BEGINNING.—"What a gift," says Fuller," had John Halsebach, Professor at Vienna, in tediousness, who being to expound the Prophet Isaiah to his auditors, read twenty-one years on the first chapter, and yet finished it not!" And yet Rabbi Chananiah may contest the palm with the Vienna Professor. It is recorded of him that when he undertook to write a commentary upon part of the Prophet Ezekiel, he required the Jews to supply him with three hundred tons of oil for the use of his lamp, while he should be engaged in it.—*The Doctor, Vol III.*

A GIFTED SPEAKER.—It is well known upon one of the English circuits that a leading barrister once undertook to speak while an express went twenty miles to bring back a witness whom it was necessary to produce upon the trial. But what is this to the performance of an American counsellor who upon a like emergency held the judge and the jury by their ears for three mortal days! He indeed was put to his wits' end for words wherewith to fill up the time; and he introduced so many truisms, and argued at the utmost length so many indisputable points, and expatiated so profusely upon so many trite ones, that Judge Marshal (the biographer of Washington and the most patient of listeners,) was so far moved at last as to say, "Mr Such-a-one!—(addressing him by his name in a deliberate tone of the mildest reprehension.)—there are some things with which the Court should be supposed to be acquainted."—*Ibid.*

Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, struck his flag on, Saturday; and on Tuesday the *Melville*, 74, Capt. Hart came into Harbour to be paid off.—*Hampshire Tel., July 13.*

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